

carrier(s), such as the use of consortia or reinsurance arrangements to ensure the financial stability of the program. OPM would have broad flexibility to determine appropriate benefits and to contract competitively for benefits with one or more private carriers, without regard to section 5 of title 41, United States Code, or any law requiring competitive bidding. OPM needs the flexibility to capitalize on complex market factors to procure the best value for federal enrollees. OPM will ensure that resulting contracts are awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications, price, and reasonable competition to the maximum extent practicable. Qualified carriers shall: (a) be licensed to do business in all States and the District of Columbia to offer long-term care insurance; (b) agree to provide coverage for all eligible enrollees consistent with requirements for qualified long-term care insurance contracts and issuers enacted under subtitle C of Title III of the HIPAA; (c) propose rates which in OPM's judgment reasonably reflect the cost of benefits provided; (d) maintain funds associated with the federal employees contract separate and apart from the carriers' other funds; and (e) agree to all risk.

The contract or contracts would be for a duration of 5 years, unless terminated by OPM. OPM will issue regulations to provide for opportunities to enroll and benefit portability. With this statutory and regulatory authority, OPM will have the flexibility needed to administer the program as the market for long-term care services and protection evolves over time.

The program would be available to federal employees and retirees, and other spouses; a former spouse who is entitled to annuity under a federal retirement system; parents, and parents-in-law. All participants other than active employees would be fully underwritten as is standard practice with products of this kind. Coverage made available to individuals would be guaranteed renewable and could not be canceled except for nonpayment of premium. Though each participant would be responsible for paying the full amount of premiums, based on age at time of enrollment, group rates will save an estimated 15–20 percent off the cost of individual long-term care policies.

OPM will be responsible for the administrative costs of the program, which is estimated to be \$15 million over a 5-year period. Initial year costs include developing and implementing a program to educate employees about long-term care insurance, procuring a contract or contracts, and validating the reasonableness of rate proposals. Employee and annuitant premiums would be withheld from salary or annuity and transmitted directly to respective contractors, and those enrollees could also elect withholdings for coverage of their spouses.

Any eligible enrollees shall, at the discretion of OPM, submit premiums directly to the appropriate contractor. As with the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, the bill would require participating contractors to provide benefits when OPM finds the individual is entitled to benefits under the terms of the contract. Participating carriers would be required to reimburse OPM's expenses for adjudicating claims disputes.

The proposal would provide a substantial benefit to federal employees and retirees by providing access to quality long-term care insurance products at cost savings, group pre-

miums. I urge members to support this important legislation.

RETIREMENT OF FORMER SATURN  
CHAIRMAN RICHARD G. "SKIP"  
LEFAUVE

**HON. ED BRYANT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, my district in Tennessee is the home of one of the most innovative automobile companies in the world—The Saturn plant of Spring Hill. Since its inception, it has changed the automobile industry enormously, from labor and management relations to how customers shop for cars on a showroom floor.

Former Saturn Chairman, Richard G. "Skip" LeFauve, has announced his retirement from the automobile industry. Mr. LeFauve was elected to a new position of senior vice president for Global Leadership Development and Global Human Resources Processes. He was also appointed president of the newly created GM University, effective April 1, 1997.

Richard G. "Skip" LeFauve was named President of Saturn, a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Motors on February 3, 1986, with additional responsibilities on October 4, 1994, when GM vice-president and group executive in charge of the North American Operations (NAO) Small Car Group, and a member of the NAO Strategy Board. He was appointed Chairman of Saturn Corporation on August 8, 1995.

Prior to joining Saturn, he was vice-president of Manufacturing Operations for GM's former Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac (B-O-C) Group.

He began his General Motors career in 1956 as an engineer with Packard Electric Division in Warren, Ohio. In 1957, he joined the United States Navy and earned his wings as a Naval Aviator in 1958. Following six years of active duty, he rejoined the Packard Electric Division of GM, becoming plant manager in 1968. He was appointed manager of Production Engineering for the division in 1969. Two years later, Mr. LeFauve became director of manufacturing engineering and was promoted to general manufacturing manager in 1978.

Mr. LeFauve was appointed general manager for the former Diesel Equipment Division, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1980 and in the following year, he was named general manager for the former Rochester Products Division (now AC Rochester), Rochester, New York.

In 1983, he was named general manufacturing manager for Chevrolet Motor Division. He joined the former B-O-C Group the following year, and was named a GM vice-president in 1985.

A native of Orchard Park, New York, LeFauve was born November 30, 1934. He earned a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland in 1956 and attended the Senior Executive Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

LeFauve is a board member of the International Student Exchange Program—University of Illinois at Chicago, the Council of Competitiveness, and the Harley Davidson Board of Directors.

THE BANK EXAMINATION REPORT  
PROTECTION ACT

**HON. BILL MCCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation I am introducing, the Bank Examination Report Protection Act [BERPA] of 1999. This bill would establish that all confidential supervisory information shall be the property of the Federal banking agency that created or requested the information and shall be privileged from disclosure to any other person. The Federal banking agency may waive this privilege at its discretion. There are other appropriate exceptions in the bill, such as for the Comptroller General of the United States and for law enforcement.

Essentially, the issue of privilege is one that must be addressed. The fact that financial institutions may lose their privilege on information turned over to a regulator has made them more hesitant to share all relevant information with their regulators. This, in turn, makes it more difficult for the regulators to do a thorough job in their examinations of the institutions. In fact, this legislation is strongly supported by the affected Federal banking regulators.

I would like to make sure my colleagues are aware that this legislation would maintain existing privileges and protect any materials created by the regulators. This would not prevent litigants from discovering the underlying facts of any action. All nonprivileged sources would still be available in discovery. This would simply ensure that examination materials—the critically important function of which is facilitate free-flowing communication between the examiner and the institution to maximize the effectiveness of the supervisory process—are not turned into a weapon against the regulated financial institution.

BERPA would ensure that the safety and soundness of our institutions is maintained through a vigorous and thorough supervisory process. This process is not complete when institutions are not forthcoming with information for fear of having information that was at one time privileged suddenly become subject to subpoena. Therefore, not only does this help the supervisory process, but also the consumers and taxpayers that insure these institutions. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

IN HONOR OF MAESTRO RAUL  
ANGUANO

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 6, 1999*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mexico's greatest living muralist, the highly acclaimed artist, Maestro Raul Anguano. It is also my great pleasure to welcome the Maestro to The Bowers Museum in Santa Ana, CA, where he will place the first brush stroke on a mural for the Museum.

The Maestro is known throughout the world as Mexico's ambassador of art. He has exhibited in major museums and galleries around